

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

Santiago Abreu, an individual,

Plaintiff,

vs.

WM Limited Partnership - 1998, a Michigan  
Limited Partnership,

Defendant.

Case No.:  
Hon.

**COMPLAINT**

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Plaintiff, Santiago Abreu (“Plaintiff”), hereby brings an action for injunctive relief, compensatory damages, attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12181, et. seq. (“ADA”), and the Michigan Persons with Disabilities Civil Rights Act (“PDCRA”), MCL §37.1301 et. seq., against WM Limited Partnership - 1998 (“Defendant”), together with its assignees and successors-in-interest and in support thereof alleges as follows:

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1. This action arises from a violation of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12181, eq. seq., and the PDCRA, MCL §37.1301 et. seq. This Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to 28 USC §1331 and 28 USC §1343 and supplemental jurisdiction under 28 USC §1367.

2. Defendant, WM Limited Partnership - 1998, is a Michigan limited partnership doing business as “Wendy's #8” and is an owner, operator, lessor, lessee, or some combination thereof of a restaurant, located within Kalamazoo County, Michigan.

3. Defendant, WM Limited Partnership - 1998, operates a retail establishment that constitutes a place of public accommodation subject to the ADA and PDCRA.

4. Defendant owns, operates, leases or leases to others “Wendy's #8,” a restaurant located at the following address: 5455 W Main St, Kalamazoo, MI 49009 (hereinafter referred to as the “Premises”).

5. Defendant has received notice long ago of its obligation to comply with the ADA by virtue of the enactment of the ADA and associated publicity.

6. Defendant's Premises are a place of public accommodation as defined under the ADA and the PDCRA.

7. Venue is proper as the Premises that is the subject matter of the claims herein is located in a city and municipality located within Kalamazoo County, Michigan, and Defendant is doing business at a retail location within Kalamazoo County, Michigan.

#### **PLAINTIFF AND STANDING**

8. Plaintiff, is a resident of Palm Beach County, Florida, and is disabled at all times material to this Complaint.

9. Plaintiff is an individual with numerous disabilities, including moderately severe multiple sclerosis and is also paraparetic. These conditions cause sudden onsets of severe pain and requires Plaintiff to use a wheelchair and substantially limits Plaintiff's major life activities. At the time of Plaintiff's initial visit to the Premises (and prior to instituting this action), Plaintiff suffered from a “qualified disability” under the ADA and required accessible means of entry at the Premises. Plaintiff personally visited the Premises, but was denied full and equal access and full and equal enjoyment of the facilities, services, goods and amenities within the Premises,

even though he would be classified as a “bona fide patron.”

10. Plaintiff is a customer of Defendant and has visited the Premises in April 2016 to enjoy the goods and services offered at the Premises as Defendant offers said goods and services without restriction to members of the public that do not suffer from a physical disability. A true and correct copy of the Purchase Receipt is attached hereto as Exhibit “1”.

11. Plaintiff will avail himself of the services offered at the Premises in the future, provided that Defendant modifies the Premises or modifies the policies and practices to accommodate individuals who have physical disabilities.

12. Plaintiff would return to the Premises identified herein to enjoy the goods, services, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations being offered to members of the public without physical disabilities, but he is deterred from returning due to the discriminatory conditions at the Premises.

13. Completely independent of his personal desire to have access to these Premises, which is a place of public accommodation, free of illegal barriers to access, Plaintiff also acts as a “tester” for the purpose of discovering, encountering and engaging discrimination against persons with disabilities in places of public accommodations. When acting as a “tester”, Plaintiff employs a routine practice. Plaintiff personally visits the public accommodation; engages all of the barriers to access, or at least of those that Plaintiff is able to access; tests all of those barriers of access to determine whether and the extent to which they are illegal barriers to access; proceeds with legal action to enjoin such discrimination; and subsequently returns to the Premises to verify its compliance or non-compliance with the ADA and to otherwise use the public accommodation as members of the able-bodied community are able to do. Independent of

other subsequent visits, Plaintiff also intends to visit the Premises regularly to verify compliance or non-compliance with the ADA and the PDCRA and maintenance of the accessible features of the Premises. In these instances referenced in this Complaint, Plaintiff, in Plaintiff's individual capacity and as a "tester", visited the Premises, encountered barriers to access at the Premises, engaged and tested those barriers, suffered legal harm and legal injury and will continue to suffer such harm and injury as a result of the illegal barriers to access and the ADA violation set forth herein. It is Plaintiff's belief that said violations will not be corrected without Court intervention and thus Plaintiff will suffer legal harm and injury in the near future.

14. Plaintiff has suffered an injury under the ADA and PDCRA because of his awareness of discriminatory conditions at the Premises and his being deterred from visiting or patronizing said public accommodations.

15. Plaintiff's injury is concrete and particularized because he is being deterred from visiting or patronizing the Premises.

16. Plaintiff's injury is caused as a direct result of Defendant's failure to remove discriminatory architectural features at the Premises.

17. Plaintiff's injury will be redressed by the Court's ordering Defendant to comply with the ADA and PDCRA.

18. Plaintiff feels fortunate that lawmakers have designated a legal remedy for persons who have disabilities and their families, through the ADA and PDCRA, to eliminate discriminatory behavior.

19. In the matter at hand, Plaintiff seeks the removal of all mobility and accessibility related architectural barriers at the Premises, which is clearly a place of public accommodation.

These barriers, as well as others, deter Plaintiff, and others who suffer from physical disabilities, from visiting the Premises because they are hurtful and demeaning symbols of discrimination against people with physical disabilities and they force Plaintiff to use an increased level of exertion to gain access.

20. Plaintiff has visited Defendant's Premises at the address listed herein, to enjoy the goods and services at the restaurant as Defendant offers them to non-disabled members of the public on April 1, 2016.

21. Plaintiff will suffer continued discrimination if the barriers to access existing at Defendant's Premises as listed above are not immediately removed.

22. As a direct result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff has suffered, and will certainly continue to suffer, discrimination in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations at Defendant's Premises based upon the fact that Plaintiff is a person with physical disabilities.

23. Plaintiff has retained undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action. Plaintiff is entitled to have his reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and expenses paid by Defendant pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205.

**VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT AND MICHIGAN  
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES CIVIL RIGHTS ACT**

24. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges the allegations stated in paragraphs 1 through 23 above as if fully stated herein.

25. On July 26, 1990, Congress enacted the ADA, 42 USC §12101, et seq. Commercial enterprises were provided one and a half (1.5) years from enactment of the statute to implement its requirements. The effective date of Title III of the ADA was January 26, 1992 or January 26,

1993 if Defendant(s) have ten (10) or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000.00 or less.

*See* 42 USC §12182; *see also* 28 CFR §36.508(a).

26. Congress found, among other things, that:

- a. Some forty-three million (43,000,000) Americans have one or more physical or mental disabilities, and this number shall increase as the population continues to grow older;
- b. Historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against disabled individuals continue to be a pervasive social problem, requiring serious attention;
- c. Discrimination against individuals with disabilities persist in such critical areas as employment, housing, public accommodations, transportation, communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting and access to public services and public features;
- d. Individuals with disabilities continually suffer forms of discrimination, including outright intentional exclusion, the discriminatory effects of architectural, transportation, and communication barriers, failure to make modifications to existing facilities and practices. Exclusionary qualification standards and criteria, segregation, and regulation to lesser services, programs, benefits, or other opportunities; and
- e. The continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discriminatory and prejudice denies all persons with the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue

those opportunities for which our country is justifiably famous, and across the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and non-productivity.

42 USC §12101(a)(1)-(3), (5), and (9).

27. Congress explicitly stated that the purpose of the ADA was to:

- a. Provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;
- b. Provide clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities; and
- c. Invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the fourteenth amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced on a daily basis by people with disabilities.

42 USC §12101(b)(1) and (4).

28. Pursuant to 42 USC §12182(7), 28 CFR §36.104, and the 2010 ADA Standards, Defendant's Premises is a place of public accommodation covered by the ADA by the fact that it provides services to the general public, and as such, must be must be in compliance with the ADA.

29. Defendant has discriminated and continues to discriminate against Plaintiff and others who are similarly situated, by denying access to, and full and equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations located at the Premises, as prohibited by 42 USC §12182, and 42 USC §12101, et. seq., and by failing to remove architectural barriers pursuant to 42 USC §12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).

30. Plaintiff has visited the Premises and has been denied full and safe equal access to the facilities, and therefore suffered an injury in fact.

31. Plaintiff intends to return and enjoy the goods and/or services at the Premises on a spontaneous, full and equal basis. However, Plaintiff is precluded from doing so by Defendant's failure and refusal to provide persons with disabilities with full and equal access to its facilities at the Premises. Therefore, Plaintiff continues to suffer from discrimination and injury due to the architectural barriers that are in violation of the ADA and PDCRA.

32. Pursuant to the mandates of 42 USC §12134(a), on July 26, 1991, the Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, promulgated Federal Regulations to implement the requirements of the ADA. *See* 28 CFR §36 and its successor the 2010 ADA Standards ADA Accessibility Guidelines ("ADAAG"), 28 CFR Part 36, under which said Department may obtain civil penalties of up to \$55,000.00 for the first violation and \$110,000.00 for each subsequent violation).

33. Under the PDCRA, a person shall not "deny an individual the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of a place of public accommodation or public service because of a disability that is unrelated to the individual's ability to utilize and benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations or because of the use by an individual of adaptive devices or aids. . . ." MCL §37.1302(a).

34. "Person" includes an individual, agent, association, corporation, joint apprenticeship committee, joint-stock company, labor union, legal representative, mutual company, partnership, receiver, trust, trustee in bankruptcy, unincorporated organization, this state, or any other legal,



commercial, or governmental entity or agency. MCL §37.1103(g).

35. “Place of public accommodation” means a business, educational institution, refreshment, entertainment, recreation, health, or transportation facility of any kind, whether licensed or not, whose goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations are extended, offered, sold, or otherwise made available to the public. MCL §37.1301(a).

36. “Wendy's #8” is a place of public accommodation. MCL §37.1301(a).

37. Plaintiff is an individual with a disability.

38. Defendant has discriminated, and continues to discriminate, against Plaintiff on the basis of his disability, as set forth in this Complaint. In the absence of the injunction sought herein, the Plaintiff likely to encounter Defendant’s same discriminatory policies and practices.

39. Defendant is in violation of 42 U.S.C. §12182, et. seq., and the 2010 American Disabilities Act Standards, et. seq., and is discriminating against Plaintiff as a result of, inter alia, the following specific violations found in the parking area located on the Premises:

- a. Failing to provide van disabled parking spaces as required in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§208, 208.1, and 208.2.4.
- b. Failing to provide painted sign(s) on the ground for disabled parking in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§502 and 502.6.
- c. Failing to provide continuous clear width to an adjacent accessible route of travel for a person(s) with a disability due to improper design of the parking spaces or access aisles in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§502, 502.1 and 502.7.

40. Defendant is in violation of 42 U.S.C. §12182, et. seq., and the 2010 American Disabilities Act Standards, et. seq., and is discriminating against Plaintiff as a result of, inter alia,

the following specific violations found on the pathway to the entrance located on the Premises:

- a. Providing pathways and surfaces that are uneven in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§206, 206.1, 206.2, 206.2.2, 303 and 403.3.

41. Defendant is in violation of 42 U.S.C. §12182, et. seq., and the 2010 American Disabilities Act Standards, et. seq., and is discriminating against Plaintiff as a result of, inter alia, the following specific violations found in the men's restroom located on the Premises<sup>1</sup>:

- a. Providing grab bars of improper horizontal length or spacing on the back or side wall in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§604, 604.5, 604.5.1, 604.5.2, 609 and 609.4.
- b. Failing to provide toilet paper dispensers in the proper position in front of the water closet or at the correct height above the finished floor in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§604, 604.7 and 309.4.
- c. Failing to provide paper towel dispenser at the correct height above the finished floor in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§606, 606.1 and 308.
- d. Failing to provided flush controls in proper location which shall be located on the open side of the water closet in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§604 and 604.6.
- e. Failing to provide the water closet in the proper position relative to the side wall or partition in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§604 and 604.2.

42. To the best of Plaintiff's belief and knowledge, Defendant has failed to eliminate the specific violations set forth above.

43. Although Defendant is charged with having knowledge of the violations, Defendant may not have had actual knowledge of said violations until this Complaint made Defendant

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<sup>1</sup> It is believed these same violations are present in the Women's Restroom. However, due to Mr. Abreu's gender, same cannot be confirmed by Plaintiff.

aware of same.

44. To date, the readily achievable barriers and violations of the ADA still exist and have not been remedied or altered in such a way as to effectuate compliance with the provisions with the ADA.

45. To date, the barriers and violations of the ADAAG are not structurally impracticable and have not been remedied or altered in such a way to have compliance with the ADAAG.

46. Pursuant to the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12101, et. seq., and 28 C.F.R. §36.304, Defendant was required to make the establishment (Premises), which is a place of public accommodation, accessible to persons with disabilities, by no later than January 28, 1992. As of the date of the filing of this Complaint, Defendant has failed to comply with this mandate.

47. The above violations are readily achievable and not structurally impractical to modify in order to bring the Premises into compliance with the ADA and the ADAAG.

48. In instances where the 2010 ADA and/or 2010 ADAAG standard does not apply, the 1991 ADA Standards apply to the violations listed herein.

49. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12188, this Court is vested with the authority to grant Plaintiff's request for injunctive relief, including entering an Order to alter the Premises to make them readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA and closing the Premises until the requisite modifications are completed.

50. Defendant is in the best position and has an affirmative obligation to identify the architectural barriers in, at or on Defendant's Premises.

51. The identification of barriers listed herein is far from comprehensive.

52. Since most barriers involve a matter of mere inches or degrees, by their very nature,

they are undetectable to the unaided eye. To identify a less-than-obvious architectural barrier requires a person to have unfettered access to a property with tools such as a tape measure, slope reader, and note pad. Due to the nature of these barriers and lack of access to the barriers, Plaintiff requires an on-site inspection to provide a comprehensive list of barriers that should be removed.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests an Order against Defendant and its assignees and successors-in-interest to include the following:

A. This Court declare that the Premises owned, operated and/or controlled by Defendant that is identified in this Complaint are in violation of the ADA and PDCRA;

B. This Court declare that the Premises owned, operated and/or controlled by Defendant that are identified in this Complaint are in violation of the ADAAG;

C. This Court enter an Order requiring Defendant to alter its Premises that are the subject of this Complaint to make them accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the full extent required by Title III of the ADA and PDCRA;

D. This Court enter an Order directing Defendant to evaluate and neutralize its policies, practices, and procedures towards persons with disabilities, for such reasonable time so as to allow Defendant to undertake and complete corrective procedures to the Premises identified in this Complaint;

E. A temporary injunction and a permanent injunction prohibiting conduct of business at the Premises until such time as the existing barriers to Plaintiff's access to the Premises identified in the Complaint are removed.

F. An order directing the removal of existing barriers to access to make the Premises

accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities as required by the ADA and PDCRA;

G. An award of attorneys' fees, all costs (including, but not limited to Court costs and expert fees) and other expenses of this litigation pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205;

H. Monetary damages pursuant to PDCRA; and

I. Any other such relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully Submitted,

CHASTAIN & AFSHARI, LLP

Dated: May 20, 2016

/s/ George T. Blackmore

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